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DISLEY
RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR
1952

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COUNCIL OFFICES,
BUXTON ROAD,
DISLEY,
CHESHIRE.

DISLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

1952

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor A.R.Fox., (Chairman)

C.Allen.

J.A.Burgar.

E.A.Rhodes.

A.G.Woods.

(as at December 31st 1952)

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OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health ... ... T.W.Brindle M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector .... R.L.Symes., M.R.S.I.,M.S.I.A.,

Abattoir Meat Inspector ... ... C.E.Hall.,M.R.C.V.S.

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Council Offices,
Buxton Road,
Disley.

Mr.Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the health of Disley for the year ended 31st December 1952.

The Vital Statistics for the year are set out in Tabular form in Section A. Reference to these Tables shows that there was a marked increase in the number of live-births from 33 in 1951 to 47. This is the highest total for 27 years and gives a live-birth rate of 16.55 per thousand of the population. The corrected live-birth rate, obtained by the use of the Registrar General's Comparability Factor which takes the age and sex structure of the population in each district into account, is 16.88 per thousand population. The live-birth rate for England and Wales for 1952 is 15.3 per thousand, slightly lower than the rate for the preceeding year.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that once again there were no still-births during the year. Deaths at all ages in 1952 totalled 44 as in 1951. The general death-rate for the year is 15.49 per thousand population as compared with 15.56 in 1951. The corrected death-rate for Disley in 1952 obtained by using the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor is 13.32 per thousand population. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1952 is 11.3 per thousand population.

There were two deaths in infants under 1 year of age giving an infantile death-rate of 42.55 per 1,000 live births. In 1951 there were no infantile deaths.

Section B deals with the provision of health services in the area and details are given of the services provided by the Stockport and Buxton Hospital Management Committee for the Regional Hospital Board and by the Local Health Authority, the Cheshire County Council. The services provided by the Local Health Authority are for the most part administered under the County Scheme for Divisional Administration by the North East Cheshire Divisional Health Committee. Co-operation between the Health Department of the Rural District Council and the County Health Department is facilitated by the fact that the Rural District Council is represented on the Divisional Health Committee by one member, and also by the fact that the offices of the Medical Officer of Health to the Rural District Council and Divisional Medical Officer have been made a joint appointment.

(cont'd)

The prevalence of infectious and other diseases and their control is dealt with in Section F. There was a very large reduction in the number of measles cases notified, and an increased number of whooping-cough and scarlet fever cases. There was no case of infantile paralysis notified and for the fourth successive year no case of diphtheria. If this excellent record is to be maintained it is essential that there must be no falling off in the number of children immunised. The immunisation campaign is therefore being continued with vigour and details of the work done in this respect are given in the body of the report. There were three new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year and one death occurred due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

The cleanliness and safety of milk retailed in the Rural District has been closely supervised and during the year 38 samples were submitted for examination. Of these 17 were for biological test and in no case was the presence of tubercle bacilli shown. In 2 cases however, samples taken by the Cheshire County Council were found to contain tubercle bacilli. In both instances the Divisional Veterinary Inspector was informed and a full investigation made. In one case a cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Sections D to H, which deal with the duties normally undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector, have been prepared by the Sanitary Inspector, to whom I am indebted for his help in this respect.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and the Officers of the Council for their valuable help, so readily given to me since my appointment.

I, remain,

Yours faithfully,

T.W.BRINDLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

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SECTION A.

Area in acres	2,208
Population Census 1951	2,863
Population Mid-Year 1952 (Registrar General's Estimate)	2,840
" " " 1951 " " "	2,826
No. of Inhabited Houses	1,061
Rateable Value (1st April 1952)	£25,660
Product of a Penny Rate (at 31st March 1953)	£102.3s 10.7d

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA.

The area is hilly in character with a wealth of pleasantly wooded slopes rising from a level of 400 ft. at the River Goyt, to the highest point of 1,018 ft above mean sea level. On the north-west boundary, the residential area of Jacksons Edge follows roughly the line of the 700 ft contour.

Through the centre of the area runs the trunk road to Stockport on the West, and Buxton on the East. Development has always tended to follow this road, and along its length most of the building has at various times taken place.

The area is residential in character, the majority of the residents working in Manchester and the larger towns, and it could, in effect, be termed a dormitory for the larger towns.

Agriculture forms the basic industry, the nature of the country side lending itself to dairy farming. Many of the local inhabitants are employed at a large Paper Mill situated in the valley beside the Goyt.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

1. Births.

(a) Live Births.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	20	26	46
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	20	27	47

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population. 1952:- 16.55
1951:- 11.68

The Live Birth Rate for England & Wales: 1952:- 15.3 per 1,000
1951:- 15.5 "

SECTION A (1952) Continued.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR - (Cont'd)

1.

(b) Still Births.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate.	-	-	-
Illegitimate.	-	-	-

Still Birth rate per 1,000 population. = 0
England & Wales Still Birth Rate
per 1,000 population = 0.35

(c) Deaths (General) Rate.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
All Ages (All Causes)	20	24	44

Death Rate per 1,000 population. 1952 = 15.49., 1951 = 15.56
" " " " " 1952 = 11.3 ., 1951 = 12.5
(England & Wales)

Deaths (General) Analysis.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cause of Death			
Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	1	-	1
" (Other)	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection.	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1
" " lung and bronchus	1	1	2
" " breast	-	1	1
" " uterus	-	-	-
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	1	5	6
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	3	6
Coronary Diseases, Angina	4	1	5
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-	-
Other heart diseases	4	4	8
carried forward	15	16	31

SECTION A (1952) continued

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR - (Cont'd.)

Deaths (General) Analysis (cont'd)	Male.	Female.	Total.
brought forward	15	16	31
Other circulatory disease	2	4	6
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Bronchitis	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	-	1	1
Pregnancy, childbirth & abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
All other accidents	1	1	2
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of War.	-	-	-
All Causes	20	24	44

Deaths (Maternal Causes)

There was no death attributed to this cause in the District during the year.

Death-Rate (Infantile) i.e. Infants under 1 year of age.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	-	2	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	-	2	2

Infantile Death-Rate per 1,000 live births:-

1952 = 42.55
1951 = N I L

England & Wales
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births:-

1952 = 27.6
1951 = 29.6

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall and also at Stepping Hill Hospital.

The following services are provided by the Local Health Authority and administered by the North East Cheshire Divisional Health Committee.

Ambulance Facilities. A 24 hour Ambulance Service is available, being provided by the Stockport Corporation and Derbyshire County Council on an emergency basis. In addition, a sitting case car is available.

Nursing in the Home. There is one District Nurse in the Area who undertakes general nursing and maternity work.

Home Help Service. Home helps are available in cases of illness, confinement, old age, etc.

Infant Welfare Centres. Sessions are held fortnightly at the Council Offices. Attendances during the year were as follows:-

Centre	New Cases		Total Attendances	
	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 5 yrs.	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 5 yrs.
Disley	38	3	393	371

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation. Special arrangements are made for immunisation to be performed at the end of each Welfare Session. In addition, immunisation is carried out free of charge by general medical practitioners.

Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board.
Hospitals There is no hospital within the Rural District, and patients from this area are admitted to hospitals in neighbouring districts. Maternity cases requiring hospital accommodation are also admitted to hospitals outside the area. Where necessary infectious disease cases other than smallpox are admitted to the Stockport Isolation Hospital. Facilities for smallpox cases are provided at Ellswick Leys Smallpox Hospital, Lancashire, and at Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital near Bury.

Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases. Special Clinics for Diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases are held at Great Egerton Street, Stockport.

SECTION C

GENERAL SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

1. Water The area is supplied by the Stockport Corporation Water Undertaking and most of the houses in the district are connected to the mains. A few farms and isolated houses situated mainly on high ground are supplied by natural wells and springs, a few having bore-holes. The situation of these premises and the physical characteristics of the land render the cost of laying mains prohibitive and an almost impossible task.

The water supplied to the district is chemically treated, filtered, and chlorinated and is subjected to frequent bacteriological and chemical analysis by the Stockport Corporation and has proved satisfactory. The main road and lower areas of the district are supplied from Kinder and the higher part from the Goyt Valley supply.

2. Drainage & Sewerage. The greater part of the district is sewered and two sewage disposal works are owned by the Council. Most houses are connected to the sewers and those properties which are not, are in isolated positions. New distributor arms were fitted to two filter beds at the Waterside Sewage Works.

3. Rivers & Streams. The River Goyt forms the Northern boundary of the district, and the Bollinghurst Brook the South Westerly boundary. The effluents from the Waterside and Coppice Sewage Works discharge respectively into these.

4. Sanitary Accommodation.

Water Closets	1007
Slop Water Closets	1
Privies	17
Pail Closets	28
Dry Ashpits	13
Ashbins	1037

5. Public Cleansing. A direct labour refuse service is operated by the Council and has functioned satisfactorily. Refuse, and the contents of pail closets have been collected each fortnight.

Household refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on the Council's Tip in Greenshall Lane. After discharge the refuse is raked over and covered by a layer of overburden sand and the face of the tip is also dressed with sand.

6. Rodent Control. A full time Rodent Operator is shared by Disley and two neighbouring authorities, the operator working at Disley for a quarter time. The Council's sewers were treated for rat infestation during the year, and the infestations were again found to be slight. The sewage works and refuse tip were inspected regularly and treated as necessary. Infestations at the refuse tip were occasionally of a major character.

41 infestations at private property were treated.

SECTION C (Cont'd)

GENERAL SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES (Cont'd)

7. Sanitary Inspections. The following number of inspections were made during the year:-

Houses Public Health Act (primary)	2
" " " " (statutory)	1
" Housing Acts (primary)	8
" reinspections	38
Council Houses	163
Factories (power)	6
" (non-power)	12
Public Conveniences	26
Rodent Control	160
Refuse Disposal & Collection	78
Sewage Disposal	156
Drainage	15
Schools	2
Moveable Dwellings	1
Watercourses	4
Smoke Observations	3
Infectious Diseases	2
Houses Disinfected	2
Food Control	165
	844

8. Smoke Abatement. Observations at two factories were made during the year and no action was found to be necessary.

9. Camping Sites. There is one permanent camp in the district providing accommodation for children between the ages of 12 to 18 years. It is supervised by a resident caretaker, and the camp is well managed and satisfactory.

10. Schools. The area is served by one elementary school and one small private school. An elementary school in New Mills Urban District also serves the Newtown area of the district.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

1. Existing Housing. The houses in the area surveyed under the Rural Housing Survey remain as follows:-

SECTION D (Cont'd)

HOUSING (Cont'd)

1. Existing Housing (Cont'd)

Class A. Houses fit for habitation or requiring minor repairs.	479
Class B. Houses fit for habitation but requiring repair.	63
Class C. Houses requiring reconditioning or reconstruction.	104
Class D. Houses recommended for demolition.	47
	693

2. New Housing. During the year 20 Council Houses, 10 Council Flats, and 4 private houses were completed, and at December 31st 1952 there were 24 Council Houses, 10 Council Flats, and 1 private house under construction.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. Meat Inspection. Home killed Meat supplied to the district is slaughtered at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse in the New Mills Urban District, and the Meat Inspection is carried out by the Council's Meat Inspector.

2. Food Inspection. All Food Shops have been regularly inspected and the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

3. Food Condemnation. The following amount of food was condemned as being unfit for human consumption:-

Sausages.	12 lbs
Tomatoes.	2 tins
Meat.	9 tins
Evaporated Milk.	2 tins
Fruit.	14 tins
Salmon.	4 tins
Soup.	2 tins
Vegetables.	9 tins
Other Foods.	54 tins

4. Food Premises in District.

Cafes & Restaurants.	8
Works Canteens.	2
School Canteens.	1
carried forward	11

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD (Cont'd)

4. Food Premises in District (Cont'd)

brought forward	11
Butchers Shops.	3
Wet Fish Shops.	2
Fish & Chip Shops.	2
Grocers.	4
Greengrocers.	2
Bakers.	3
General Stores.	7
Ice Cream Dealers.	7
Confectioners.	3
	44

5. Food Sampling. Sampling of food in the district is carried out by the Inspector of Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council.

6. Food Poisoning. 1 Case of food poisoning was notified during the year. The case was admitted to Hospital where samples were examined and organisms responsible were not isolated nor was it possible to discover the food causing the symtoms.

7. Milk. There are 5 registered distributors of Milk in the district, out of these 3 have their premises situated outside the district.

There are 6 Producer/Retailers who sell Milk by retail in the district, and are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The following licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1949:-

	Dealers.	Supplementary.
Tuberculin.Tested	3	3
Pasteurised	3	3
Sterilised.	1	3

Analysis of Milk Samples.

Designation	No taken	Meth Blue. Test		Phosphatase. Test		Animal Inocc		Turbidity.	
		S.	U	S.	U	N.	P.	S.	U
Ungraded	22	22	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Pasteurised.	7	6	1	7	-	-	-	-	-
Tubc/Tested.	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tubc. Tested/Past.	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Sterilised.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
School Milk.	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

S = Passed. U = Failed. N = Negative. P = Positive.

SECTION F.

PREVALANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) General. Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year:-

Whooping Cough.	12
Scarlet Fever.	3
Pneumonia.	1
Measles.	2
Food Poisoning.	1
Erysipelas.	1
	20

(b) Analysis of Notified Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Age Groups. Under 1.	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65& over	TOTAL.
Whooping Cough.	1	2	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals.	1	2	2	11	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	20

(c) Diphtheria Immunisation. During the year the following children were immunised in the Council's Area:-

	Under 5	Schoolchildren.	Total.
Primary	34	3	37
Re-immunisation.	-	6	6

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Cont'd)

(d) Tuberculosis:

	Cases on Register:-				
	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary.	
Cases on Register 1.1.52.	5	1	5	6	17
" Notified in 1952.	3	-	-	-	3
	8	1	5	6	20
" Removed in 1952.	1	-	-	-	1
Cases on Register 31.12.52.	7	1	5	6	19

SECTION G.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACTS.

Inspection of factories was carried out during the year and all premises were found to be satisfactory.

The number of premises and inspections is as follows:-

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which Secs.1,2,3, 4,&6, are enforced by Local Authority.	6	17	-	-
(2) Factories not included in above in which Sec.7 applies.	8	20	-	-
(3) Other premises (excluding out-workers premises)	1	1	-	-
TOTALS.	15	38	-	-

Outworkers. 1 outworker has been notified.